Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little scruples. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY MAY 14 1832. VOL. XII. NO. 623.

THE TARIFF.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

On the adjustment of the Tariff.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April*, 27, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with such a tariff of duties on imports, in his opinion be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the House, as soon as proper agents could be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired, and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but, until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in, and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to trasmit others as they may be received at the department.

I complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform: he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented, he will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury from customs in the year 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the importations of the year 1831; and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the amount which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimates for 1832, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1833, will be about $18,000,000, which sum, after providing for the payment of the debt in that year, would leave, for all other objects, $15,500,000.

Should the public expenditures amount to $15,000,000 after the payment of the debt in 1833, there would be a surplus in that year of only $3,500,000.

No allowance, however is made in this estimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re-exportation of those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country before the reduced tariff should go into operation. Yet, however equally a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether they would leave any surplus, but, if any, a small one. And, in carrying into effect a great change like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of $10,000,000, or upwards, should be made, to go into operation immediately, it should effect not only the future revenue' but that which has already accrued, and which forms the chief basis of the receipts into the Treasury during the present year. Whatever amount receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted that before those bonds become due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the reduced tariff, and be in a situation to entitle them to debenture. Such articles could not enter into competition with those imported under the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time of reduction to go into operation, the advantage which all parties interested—the producer, manufacturer, importer, consumer—would derive from timely notice of any important changes in the rates of duty, is a consideration, which also, ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be provided for, an annual revenue of $15,000,000 is estimated to be necessary. Of this amount, until Congress shall otherwise determine, the sum of $3,000,000 may be estimated to be received from the public lands. Should Congress hereafter determine to dispense with this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby occasioned may readily be raised to a small augmentation of the duties proposed by the bill upon the class of articles which are taxed solely for the purposes of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining $12,000,000 is proposed to raise exclusively from duties on imports in the manner particularly provided for in the bill. It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs, calculated upon the importations of the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, after deducting re-exportations, will be reduced more than $10.000,000; and, upon that portion of them commonly called articles, more than $3,000,000: and, also, that the rate of the whole duly from customs, calculted upon the cost of the imported merchandise in the same year, exclusile of all charges, will be reduced from about forty-five per cent. to about twenty seven per cent. The difference, however between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses and salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, or partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether; and on many of the necessities of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has been imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favor of a prospective and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective system; but it has been departed from in the bill, in deference to respectable opinions from other quarters, but principally to what is understood to be the wish of the manufactures themselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable to change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer any reasonable scheme of compromise, and for the adjustment of existing differences, which should not avoid the incongruity in the act of 1828, from the extravagant duty on the raw materials, and the well founded objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the concession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure and permanent success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the cheapening of his general supplies. Independently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement accompanying the bill (marked A) that, by the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, a price not less than forty cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article. Other statements, showing the operation of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted as they may be found necessary.

The system of minimums is regarded as imposing an uncessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission of frauds difficult, if not impossible to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already, has been to exclude the fair American importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and to leave it in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this system can be defended, is, the security it affords to the manufacturer against the superior capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise.—But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods, fairly ascertained under the guards in the bill, may accomplish the same object not less effectually. From information derived principally from the statements of eminent manufacturers, a duty of 10 per cent. on the manufactured article, beyond that on the raw material, would, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign article, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring the merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at aucton, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to great risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the South and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; in designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly obtained; and it is for those interested to consider whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER,

Of the house of representatives.

The following statement exhibits the comparative prices of wool, at the present rate of duty, and at 20, 22½, and 25 per cent. The only description of wool that can enter into competiton with the American, is that from England and the Netherland; and when the charges of freight, insurance, and difference of exchange, are added, is evident that a duty of 20 per ct. while it would amply protect our own product of wool, would also materially benefit our manufacturers. The great advantage to the latter, however, would be in the coarse qualities of wool, which is not raised in the country, and which costs very low; the duty on which, under the present rates, is extravagantly high.

A.

Imported from	Cost at place of exportation.	Amount of duty at present rates.	Cost per lb. at present rates.	Average rate of duty.	Cost per lb. at 20 per ct.	Cost per lb. at 22½ per ct.	Cost per lb. at 25 per ct.
Netherland,	879	27,068	68	67	43	44	47
England,	39,684	2,28	6	5	19	19	19
British American colonies,	2,796	4,19	11	10	36,100	36,100	75,100
Hanse Towns, &c.	6 252	7	2	2	cts.	cts.	cts.
Hayti,	1,932	10,601	76	70	43	44	45
Spanish Atlantic ports,	8,94	7,705	90	85	8,100	40 100	13 67,100
Portugal,		310	316	300	24,32,100	24 85 100	25 55,100
Trieste and Adriatic port		20,329	20,41	100	11,42,100	14 73 100	15
Smyrna,			27	180	36	36	36 82,100
Brazil,		147	6,046	227	10,90,100	11 13 100	11 31,100
Argentine Republic,		2,679	1,877	130	4,18,100	4 32 100	4 42,100
South America, generally,		1,256	39	123	2,81,100	2 90 100	2 97,100
Africa, do.			48	170	5,15,100	5 28 100	5 37 100
Mexico,			61	94	7,30,100	7 53 100	7 53,100
					4,20,100	4 34 100	4 44,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Febuary 7, 1832.

SIR: The House of Representatives having, by two resolutions, passed the 19th ult., copies of which are enclosed, requested this Department to obtain information on various matters connected with the manufactures of the United States, it has been deemed proper that the Department should avail itself of competent assistance, to collect and report such facts as may be necessary to a full knowledge of the subject. It is hoped that it may suit your convenience to afford such aid in respect to the State of You will be at liberty to pursue your inquiries either by a personal examination, by correspondence with those qualified to afford the information, or by the employment of capable assistants. You will be allowed as a compensation for your services and expenses dollars for every twenty miles journey, which you may find necessary to make, and a like sum for every day which may be occupied in the business, when not travelling. Such assistants as you may see fit to employ, may be engaged by you on such terms as you shall think reasonable. Any expense incurred for postage or printing, or copying, will also be allowed.

You will perceive that the resolutions are very comprehensive. And, as the object which they have in view is of the utmost importance to the prosperity and harmony of the people of the United States—being no less than a re-adjustment of the Tariff on terms that may reconcile all the great interests of the country—deep solicitude is felt by the Department that these preliminary inquiries, which the House of Representatives has confided to it, shall be well and truly answered. For the purpose of directing your attention to those facts which seem necessary to a full understanding of the subject, the annexed queries have been prepared. It is not intended, however, to exclude any others that you may think pertinent. And, moreover, you will be pleased to cause it to be understood by those concerned, that any information which they may consider essential to a just view of their interests will be respectfully received.

The great division of opinion that exists upon the subject of the resolutions, renders it difficult to carry on any inquiries relating to it in a manner satisfactory to all. But it is the especial duty of those to whom they are are confided, to pursue them with the utmost practicable impartiality—seeking, without regard to their bearing upon any particular theory, such facts as, when brought together from all parts of the country, may enable Congress in its wisdom to act as the true interest of all may require.

Having collected the desired information, you are requested to present it in a condensed form in a report, and to accompany the report with all the original returns and communications from which it may have been derived.

I shall, also, be happy to receive, in a separate communication, any information that you may deem material, and any suggestions that you may think useful, whether from yourself or others, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff upon the principles of the late annual report of this Department—a copy of which is enclosed.

The information called for by the House being desired as a basis for legislation on the subject during the present session, you will excuse me for reminding you of the necessity of despatch.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING INSTUCTIONS.

22d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Rep., Jan. 19, 1832.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect such facts and information as may be in his power, of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States, and report the same to this House as early as may be practical during the present session, for the use of Congress; and that he also be requested to transmit the aforesaid information, to accompany it with such a tariff of duties upon imports as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest.

Attest MW. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,

Clerk of the House of Rep., of U. S.

22d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

In the House of Rep., Jan. 19, 1832.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof:—and, also, the quantities and cost of similar articles imported from abroad during the same year; and that he lay the same before this House as early as may be practicable during the present session of Congress, together with such information as he may deem material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff.

Attest: MW. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

QUERIES.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?

2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam or other power?

3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?

4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?

5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?

6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory—distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?

7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?

8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed, in the same State and county?

9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?

10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used—distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?

11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?

12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?

13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?

14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?

15. Number of horses or other animals employed?

16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?

17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?

18. Where are the manufactures consumed?

19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?

20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?

21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory, and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?

22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer, since the establishment?

23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles imported?

24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?

25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years; and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually.

26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?

27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?

28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own States?

29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?

32. Are not the manufactures of silk and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?

33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?

34 What amount of reduction of the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?

35 If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

36 What would be the operation of this change upon the goods at present supposed to be practised?

37. Proportion which the production of the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?

38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the year of 1824?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages?

[NOTE.—These enquiries relate, more particularly to manufactures carried on in large establishments. In respect to those branches, however, which are carried on in private families, as those of hats, shoes, saddlery, &c., such detailed information is not necessary. It will be sufficient to state in the aggregate the amount of capital employed, the value of the manufactured articles, in the number of persons employed, the rate of wages, the rate of profit upon the capital, what portion of the materials is of American production, to what extent foreign articles of the like kinds enter into the domestic consumption and what reduction of duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.]

A BILL further altering the duties on imports, and for other purposes, according the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to the House of Representatives, of the 27th of April, 1832.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 3d day of March, 1833, the act entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 19th of May, 1828, shall be repealed; except so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery and collection of all duties which shall have accrued under the said act, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which may have been incurred under the same.]

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say.

1st. On wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, five per cent. advalorem; and when the value shall exceed ten cents per pound, twenty per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

2d. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, the value whereof shall not exceed fifty cents a square yard, ten per cent. advalorem; on worsted stuff goods, and woollen and worsted yard, twenty per cent., on mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, and carpets and carpeting, twenty-five per cent.; on flannels and baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, thirty

per cent. ; and on ready made clothing, fifty per cent.

3d. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, and, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard; and, on nankeens imported direct from China, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

4th. On all stamped, printed, or painted floor cloths, forty-three cents a square yard; on oil cloths, of all kinds other than that usually denominated floor cloth, and on floor matting, usually made of flags or other materials, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

5th. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole, or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per 112 lbs.

6th. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

7th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lbs.; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and an half cents per lb., on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per lb.

8th. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, five cents per lb.; over number fourteen, nine cents per lb.

9th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for hand iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per lb.; on iron spikes, four cents per lb.; on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per lb.; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per lb.; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per cent. ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, and all parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents per lb.; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, three cents per lb. and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per lb.; on mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per lb.; on muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on all other fire arms, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

10th. On axes, adzes, hatchets, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, socket chissels, vices and screws of iron, called wood screws, thirty per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that said articles shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief value, if imported in an unmanufactured state.

11th. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per 112 lbs.

12th. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all articles manufactured, in whole, of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per lb. that is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number respectively: Provided, also, that the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

13th. That all scrap and old iron shall pay a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton; that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use; and all pieces of iron (except old) of more than six inches in length, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case may be; and pay duty accordingly.

14th. On unmanufactured hemp, fifty dollars per ton; on sail duck, ten cents a square yard; and, on cotton bagging, three and a half cents a square yard.

15th. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, twenty per cent.

16th. On brown sugar and syrup for making sugar, two and a half cents per pound; and on white clayed, or powdered sugar, three and one-third cents per pound.

17th. On salt, five cents per fifty-six pounds.

18th. On coffee, half a cent per pound.

19th. On teas of all kinds imported from China, or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, one cent. per pound. On all teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than vessels of the United States, ten cents per pound.

20th. On slates of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

21st. On window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches in size, 3 dollars per hundred square feet; not above 10 by 12 inches, 3 dollars and 50 cents per hundred square feet; and if above 10 by 12 inches, 4 dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, that all window glass imported in plates, ground, shall be charged with the highest rates of duty hereby imposed. On apothecaries' vials of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per gross; and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross.

22d. On olive oil, in casks, 13½ cents a gallon.

23d. On the wines of France viz. red wines, in casks, 6 cents a gallon; white wines, in casks, 10 cents a gallon; and wines of all sorts, in bottles, 22 cents a gallon.

24th. On the following articles, an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. viz. barley; grass, or straw baskets? composition wax, or amber beads; all other beads not otherwise enumerated; lamp black; shell, or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair, not made up for head dresses; bricks; paying titles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down, of all kinds; feathers, for beds; palm leaf, or palmetto hats.

25th. All articles, not herein specified either as free, or as liable to a different duty, and which, by the existing laws, pay a higher duty than fifteen per cent. from, and after, the said 3d day of March, 1833.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the articles exempted from duty by the existing laws, the following articles imported from, and after, the 3d day of March, 1833, shall be exempted from duty, that is to say Cocoa; almonds; currants; prunes; figs; raisins, in jars and boxes; raisins, all other; black pepper: ginger; mace; nutmegs; cinnamon; cassia; cloves; pimento; camphor; corks; crude saltpetre; side-arms: say—cutlasses, daggers, dirks, swords, hangers l flax unmanufactured; quicksilver; opium; quills, prepared; tin, in plates and sheets; brass, in plates; marble; hair cloth and seatins; blue vitriol; argol; gum Arabic; gum Senegal; epaulettes, of gold and silver; sac dye; madders; madder root; nuts and berries, used in dyeing; sumach; saffron; turmeric; woad, or pastel; aloes; ambergris; Burgundy pitch; bark Peruvian; cochineal; capers; calomel; chamomile flowers; coriander seed; cantharides; castanas; catsup; chalk; coculus indicus; coral; corrosive sublimate; dates; filberts; filtering stones; frankincense; grapes; gambogo; hemlock; henbane; bones; hornplates, for lanthorns; ox horns; other horns, and tips; India rubber; ip ecacuanha; ivory, unmanufactured; ivory black juniper berries; maccaroni; mill stones; musk; nuts, of all kinds; olives; oil of juniper; paintings and drawings; rattans, unmanufactured; reeds, unmanufactured; rhubarb; rotten stone; tamarinds; tortoiseshell; tinfoil; shellac; sago; sponges; spyglasses; telescopes; sextants; quadrants; hair pencils; Brazil paste; tartar, crude; vegetables, such as are used principally in dyeing and in composing dyes; weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent.; all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, all other medicinal drugs, and all articles *not enumerated* in this act, nor the existing laws, and which are now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from, and after, the 3d day of March, aforsaid, so much of any act of Congress as requires the addition of 10 or 20 per cent. to the cost, or value of any goods, ware, or merchandise, in estimating the duty thereon, or as imposes any duty on such addition, shall be repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from, and after, the 3 day of March, aforesid, where the amount of duty on merchandise (except manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part) imported into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several person jointly interested, shall not exceed 200 dollars, the same shall be paid in cash, without discount; and if it shall exceed that sum, shall, at the option of the importer, or importers, be paid, or secured to be paid, in the manner now required by law, one half in three and one half in six calendar months; and that, from and after the said 3d day of March, so much of the 62d section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved the 2d of March, 1799, as authorises the deposite of teas, under the bond of the importer, or importers shall be repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 3d day of March aforesaid, the duties on all manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part, shall be paid in cash, without discount, or, at the option of the importer, be placed in the public stores, under bond at his risk, subject to the payment of the customary storages and charges, and to the payment of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum while so stored: Provided, that the duty on the articles so stored shall be paid one half in three and one half in six months from the date of importation: Provided, also, that if any instalment of duties be not paid when the same shall have become due, so much of the said merchandise as may be necessary to discharge such instalment shall be sold at public auction and retaining the sum necessary for the payment of such instalment of the duties, together with the expenses of the safe keeping and sale of such goods, the overplus, if any, shall be returned by the collector to the importer, or owner, or to his agent or lawful representative: And, provided also, that the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods may, at any time after the deposite shall have been made, withdraw, the whole, or any part thereof on paying the duties on what may be withdrawn, and the customary storage and charges, and of interest.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 3d day of March aforesaid, foreign manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, which may be sold at public sale, other than sales under execution, decrees, and process of courts in the United States, there shall be reserved by the seller, one and a half per cent. on the amount of such sale for the use of the United States; and no such sale shall be made but in, the presence of an officer of the customs, in places where there shall be one, for which purpose reasonable notice shall be given to the collector of the district, or such officer of the customs as may designate for that service; and an account of the merchandise sold, certified, and approved by the officer of the customs present, shall be rendered by the seller to the collector, the said one and half per cent. paid over to him within twenty four hours after such sale. And if any person shall make such sale without the presence of an officer of the customs, or shall fail to render such account within the time required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States two hundred dollars; or if he shall fail to pay over to the collector as is hereby required, the one and half per cent. accruing to the United States on such sale, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States, double the amount of such per centage.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandizes, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and the place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every one of them, as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States and every one of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels or quantities, and such actual value of every one of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandises, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a competent part, which shall be imported into the U. States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every one of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: Provided, that, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material, in ascertaing the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath, of any letters, accounts, or invoices in his possession, relating to the same; for which purpose they are hereby authorised to administer oaths: and if any person so called, shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the U. States fifty dollars, and if such person be the owner, importer or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers may mako of the goods, wares or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the U. States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, in consideration of the duties imposed on the several articles used in the construction and fitting of ships and vessels; there be allowed a drawback at the rate of two dollars per ton on registered vessels; of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton on enrolled and licensed vessels, except steamboats, and fifty cents per ton on steamboats; such drawback to be paid, as the case may be, to the owners of enrolled and licensed vessels on the taking out of the enrollment and license for the first time, if such vessels shall not have been previously registered; and to the owners of registered vessels on clearing, for the first time, for a foreign port or place, other than an adjoing State or Territory, or the West Indies: provided, that such vessels shall not have been previously enrolled and licensed; and in case registered vessels not previously enrolled and licensed shall, in the first instance, clear out for a foreign port or place, in an adjoining State or Territory, or the West Indies, then the drawback to such vessels is only to be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which, from and after the 3d day of March aforesaid, shall be imported in ships or vessels of the United States: Provided, that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported after said day in ships or vessels not of the U. States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said 3d day of March, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed, in the existing laws at the time.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said 3d day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that so much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever goods composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same packages charged at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package, and so charged as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved the 28th of May, 1830, as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly or in part of wool and cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, approved on the 28th day of May, 1830, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom-house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspsnd with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 17. *And be it furiher enacted*, That from and after the said 3d day of March, 1833, the advalorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured; or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added all charges, except insurance, from the foreign port of exportation to the United States.

BRITISH TORIES.

A late London paper gives the following amusing *jue d'esprit*, descriptive of the several leaders of the Tory Party.

Lord Ellenborough, *Ama* Tory; Sir Henry Hardinge, *Inflamma*-Tory; Sir Charles Wetherell, *Declama*-Tory; Sir Robert Inglis, *Conserva*-Tory; Mr. Alexander Baring, *Migra*-Tory; Mr. Goulburn, *Nuga*-Tory; Mr. Praed, *Preda*-Tory; Mr. Dawson, *Ora*-Tory; Lord Linohurst, *Rota*-Tory; Earl of Harrowby, *Emenda*-Tory; Duke of Wellington, *Peremp*-Tory; Sir Robert Peel, *Fac*-Tory; Mr. Perceval, *Iecanta*-Tory; Lord Aberdeen, *Prevarica*-Tory; Lord Wharncliffe, *Media*-Tory; Duke of Cumberland, *Damna* Tory; Mr. John Wilson Croker, *His*-Tory; Earl of Eldon, *Dila*-Tory; The Marquis of Londonderry, *Fulmina*-Tory; Sir Henry Halford, *Condola Congrutula* Tory, alias *Parga*-Tory.

The Charles Street Clique is called the *Direc* Tory and the secretary the *Secret* Tory.

[From the Banner of the Constitution.]

The Anti support of Government Party.—A valuable correspondent has suggested to us the propriety of denominating the Tariff Party, *Anti support of Government Party.* The reasons he gives for this title, are of the most conclusive character, as will be shown.

He says, that a true and honest Tariffman cannot, consistently with his principles, consume any foreign commodities, if domestic ones of the same kind are to be had. He therefore takes it for granted, that all who are clamorous for the protection of home industry, must necessarily wear domestic cotton and woollen cloths, eat Louisiana sugar, use American iron, &c.: for he cannot imagine that people can be so much of traitors to the cause they advocate, as not to encourage, by their individual consumption, the production of the articles which they are so strenuous in forcing upon others.

Assuming these premises, then, as not to be disputed, he goes further, and says that the Tariff Party only contribute for the support of Government, towards that portion of the revenue which is derived from foreign articles that do not enter into competition with American productions: for it is very evident, that, as far as they consume domestic fabrics, they do not contribute one dollar to the Public Treasury. He then concludes, that, if Mr. Clay,s plan of modifying the Tariff should succeed—that is, if the duties should be taken off of those articles only which cannot be produced in the United States—the Tariff Party would be entirely relieved from all contributions towards the support of the Government; and, consequently, the whole revenue would be collected from the Free Trade Party.

To us nothing is more clear than this reasoning, and, if there be any fallacy in it, we should be glad to see it pointed out. In order, however, that the matter may be too plain to hang a doubt upon, we will present the proposition in a more practical shape, thus:

A man who consumes no foreign goods, pays no part of the public revenue.

A man who consumes the domestic articles which are protected by the Tariff, pays no part of the public revenue, as far as his consumption of those articles extends. He only pays towards the public revenue, upon the foreign goods which he consumes; and, consequently.

A man who consumes no foreign goods but such as are admitted duty free, pays nothing towards the support of the Government.

Should, therefore, Mr. Clay's scheme be adopted, the Tariff Party will get entirely clear of contributing to the support of the Government which affords security to their property and persons; and the curious anomaly will be presented, that the whole expense of maintaining the Government will devolve upon those who are injured by the Protective Policy, and who are opposed to its existence. This would be like the conduct of a pirate, who after taking a vessel and cargo, should compel the crew to navigate the vessel into port, and afterwards pay the expense of keeping the cargo safe in store; and would be a beautiful illustration of that part of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer—

As the Tariff is the all absorbing subject of the day, it may gratify some of your readers to know the opinion of a man who stood high in the Federal ranks in his time. Had he lived to this day, he would have found himself in the background of Mr Clay, "in saving the people from themselves"—unless, indeed, like Mr. Clay's co-adjutor Mr. Webster, he had turned a summerset in his political economy. Even he, high-toned Federalist as he was, did not approve of "directing the labor of the country" out of its natural channel. If the following letter contains his sentiments of the tariff of 1816, may we not fairly conclude that Mr. Clay's favorite "American System" is an *ultra federal* bantling?

From Sparks' life of Morris—page 351, vol. 3.

To Randolph Harrison, Clifton Va.

Morrisania, March 4. 1816.

Dear Sir:—You are perfectly correct in supposing that Mr. Madison will have my feeble support so long as I approve of measures. In public life, I regard men only as they are likely to pursue a *wise and just* cause. I have no personal object, and wish only for the public welfare. In general, the policy of Federal men was most agreeable to me, but they did some things, which I cannot reconcile to my notions of *political economy*. I cannot persuade myself, *that heavy duties of force on hot-bed manufactures, at the risk of smuggling, and with a certainly of diminishing the revenue, which would be derived from a moderate impost, is consistent with the morals, the wealth or comfort of the community.*

Those, who till the soil, are by this system laid under contribution, heavy contribution, to support the scum of England and Ireland, who come out to live in ease & idleness as mechanics. Those who regard measures only as they tend to the partial advantages of particular districts, will rejoice in a system, which gives a profit to the Northern, drawn from the very vitals of the Southern States. You cannot have manufactories: We can. We already have some, and shall soon have many poor children, who can be pent up to march backward and forward with a spinning-jenny, till they are old enough to become drunkards and prostitutes. But we can effect this sacrifice of the body and of the soul only by previous sacrifice of our wealth and comfort. I stop; for if I pursue the subject it would fill many sheets.

I am, &c. GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

The Baltimore Convention.—It remains to be seen whether in addition to the "long string of titles" glanced at the foregoing paragraph, our opponents will earn for themselves the additional designation of Van Burenites—a name which it would most unchartable to give them, before they have incontestably established their claim to it. The assembling of the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore is approaching; and a small fraction, some forty or fifty [illegible], of the minority in this state have appointed delegates. Will those delegates attend? Will the Richmond Enquirer find imitators in the simultaneous denunciation of the Tariff, *and support of a tariff man* for Vice President? Will it be thought worth a trip of Baltimore to give a good word to the rejected minister? It will be nothing but *a word. Will Colonel Drayton and others go and give in their adhesion to* Martin Van Buren, and vote for his nomination? Did the fraction at Columbia instruct their delegates; and will the minority in general sanction the sending and the instructions of the delegates? Or will the delegates avow themselves in the Convention as representing some half a hundred individuals? We ask these questions, not that we consider it a matter of any practical importance, as it regards the vote of South Carolina, whether the delegates of the Columbia caucus go to the Convention or not, as they will not represent the State, or in any wise effect her course on the Presidential question; but we know that Van Buren has no hold on the respect or affections of either party in this State—we have seen indications through the press that some of the Union party are distrustful of the Baltimore Convention, and abhorrent at the notion of being humbled in being partizans of the rejected minister,—& it is, therefore, a matter of some interests to know whether their leaders have become so desperate as to rally on Martin Van Buren! *Chas. Ev. Post.*

We received by yesterday's mail the excellent speech of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, on the Pension Bill. Mr. Johnson reviews the financial history of the country, shews the uniform disadvantages under which the South has been placed by the operations of Government—presents a startling sketch of the iniquitous bearing upon the South of the arrangements which are at present consumating, and shews that this mammoth Pension Bill, fully as unequal as the Tartff, is indissolubly connected with a system of policy inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions and the genius of the people.

We look with some impatience for the speech of Mr. Davis, of this State, on the same subject, which has not yet been reported, although he preceeded Mr Johnson in the debate,

We take from the tabular statement at the end of Mr. Johnson's speech the following extract, showing the unequal operation of the pension system on Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Massachusetts receives from this Government, for revolutionary Pensions, annually,	$141,700 00
She pays from her own State Treasury, to pensioners, annually,	1,516 00
South Carolina receives from this Government, for revolutionary Pensions, annually,	10,232 00
And pays out of her own State Treasury, annually,	14,000 00

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

Important Statistics.—Mr. Moreau Johannes, Member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, lately made a report, an extract from which appeared in your Gazette of Friday last, whereby it appears, that in 1872, a period of 40 years, the population of Russia will amount to 100 millions, while that of France will not exceed 41 millions of souls. Now on a calculation founded on the ratio of increase in the United States, since 1790, our population will at the period above mentioned equal that of France, to wit, 41 millions, and proceeding at the same rate, will in 1882, (a period of 50 years), excluding fractions, be 65 millions, a number exceeding by about 7 millions the population assigned by the same gentleman, to Great Britain in 1884. From this view, if correct, it results that in 50 years the population of the United States will greatly exceed that of either Great Britain or France, the two greatest maritime powers in the world; and following up the calculation, the population of the United States will in 60 years, reach the amazing number of *seventy millions*, far outstripping the progress of any other nation. Here then is matter for reflection, both for the politician and moralist, but as it is possible some error of calculation may have been committed, a correction thereof is invited in the spirit of candor, by yours respectfully,

—— A Subscriber.

Large collections having been lately made in this State, to endow a Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. Carolina. One gentleman we understand has given a thousand dollars.

The friends of voluntary associations in aid of religion will be pleased to learn the flattering progress that has been made in the acquisition of means. The income of the several benevolent societies of a religious character in the U. States; the Missonary, the Bible, the Tract, the Sunday School Union, &c. for the year, ending in 1830, was something over five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Of this, the income of the American Missionary is one hundred and ninety-three thousand; of the American Bible society, one hundred and seventy thousand; Tract Societies, *seventy-seven*; Sunday School Union, *seventy-two*, and other religious education societies, *forty-six thousand dollars*. We have not the means at hand of stating their present incomes, but they are fast increasing. The above amounts exceed by nearly $100,000 those of the preceding year.

Georgia Journal.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

MAY 14, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

EXECUTION.—Charles, who was convicted of the murder of a child at our late Superior Court, and Daniel, who was convicted of being accessary to the burning of a barn, were executed, agreeably to the sentence of the court, on Saturday the 6th inst. Newton, who was convicted of burning a barn received a pardon from the Governor.

In these times of party excitement, when the views and opinions of men are so liable to be misrepresented;—when zeal in a cause is traced to a secret desire to subvert the lawful authorities of the government, it behooves every man to state distinctly what his sentiments are, that they may not be confounded with those of men, who advocate violent measures upon either side of momentous questions. There is a golden medium, which prudent and patriotic men always observe. "In mediis tutissimus ibis."—the middle way is the safest was the advice of Phoebus to Phaeton, when he took the reins, in his hands to guide the chariot of the sun. While we have made every exertion to arouse the people to a sense of their danger from the encroachments of the Federal government upon the rights of the States, we have still pursued this course.

Our deliberate conviction is, wrought in us by the evidences recorded in history of the decline and fall of the Republics of antiquity, and more modern times, and the small experience, the progress of our own government has furnished us, that the greatest enemy to our union and happiness is the encroachments of the Federal government upon the rights and privileges of the members of the confederation. Upon this rock we are likely to split and it is the duty of every good citizen to inform the people of the eminent perils, by which they are surrounded, and to exhibit the true characters of the workers of political iniquity.

Our loyalty to the true principles of the constitution shall never be shaken by bribes and magnificent schemes of sectional improvement with the money of the nation, which belongs to all the people, and not to a part; and cannot be taken, *for purposes foreign to the constitution*, while there is a single dissenting voice. Neither is any other act of Congress valid and binding, where the constitution does not give it jurisdiction, unless acquiesced in by the whole people. In such a case, it is not the act of Congress, but the approbation of the people which consecrates the political measure, and deprives it of the odious character of usurpation.

The enemies of the constitution, so ambitious of unlimited sway, not content with the power which the sovereign people have surrendered to the National Government, are endeavoring to seduce the people from their allegiance to that government, by creating the false impression that the powers of the Federal government are usurped by the States. This is the most certain method of undermining the foundation of our peculiar form of government. Once convince the people, that our local affairs are or ought to be confided to the National Government, and we are a lost and ruined people. The principal object with the States, when they entered into copartnership and appointed the Federal Government their agent, was *protection from external force*. They never dreamed of giving that agent the power to regulate their local concerns. The object of those is easily seen who hold out this idea. They wish to centre all power in the Federal Government. And what will be the consequence if they succeed? We shall have a *Monarchy*—our liberties will be at the nod and beck of some political despot. Let us eschew such an evil by sticking to *the letter* of the Constitution,—neither leaning to the side of the Federal Government, nor to the side of the States. By this course we can preserve unbroken our Republican form of government, upon the integrity of which rests our glory, our happiness and our prosperity.

The Van Buren presses console themselves for the rejection of their Lord and Master, by saying that Kings, Ministers and Nobles knew that a combination had rejected Mr. V. and hence that they paid him more attention!—Kings, Ministers and Nobles, indeed! An American ought of their attention; An American give their attention, more consequence than the attention of his own countrymen! Such a man ought to have been rejected.

☞ The reader will find the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in this week's paper. We have not the room or the time to comment upon it at present, but may do so hereafter. We will barely say, however, that his plan for an adjustment of that troublesome question is not to our satisfaction. He sticks, with the pertinacity of a Clay or a Webster to the protective policy, and consequently we cannot give in our adhesion to his views. But more of this at another time.

The piece, which we extracted from the Raleigh Star, and published, in our last paper, has been set down by some, as the production of a *nullifier*. We know not who the author was, but this we believe: his views are sound and such as will meet with the approbation of the people of North Carolina, the sayings of Northern emissaries to the contrary, notwithstanding. Their miserable slang about nullification will not take. Principles are immutable. They cannot be put down by the application of an odious epithet to them. Money is money whether you call it "*the dust* or *the jingo*;" Southern principles are Southern principles whether you call them nullification or Republicanism.

The Editors of the Fayetteville Journal refuse to answer a plain and direct question of ours because say they we have done them an act of injustice, about a rumor which was once published in this paper. True we did hear a rumor, and true we did publish it, but we also published their denial of its truth. If that was an act of injustice, we must confess our ignorance of the meaning of words. But we will not multiply words; if they have thought proper to evade a plain question in the manner in which they have, we shall not trouble ourselves by taking any further notice of their subterfuge, and want of courtesy. We learned our political lessons in a different school from that, in which they were taught.

At the Caswell district convention, Mr. Lea offered a resolution instructing the delegate to the Baltimore convention not to vote for any man who was in favor of a protective Tariff or of internal improvements by the general government, which was rejected, yeas 2, nays 1?. Has it come to this? Will men sacrifice the principles of the South, at the unholy shrine of Van Buren's ambition? Will Republican Caswell have her opinions thus misrepresented by twelve men, who are pleased to meet together for the purpose of aiding Van Buren's election? We hope not. We hope there will be some other expression of feeling in that county. They have recommended the Hon. B. Brown, our Senator in Congress as a delegate to the Van Buren caucus. Will he go? Will he disgrace the seat he now occupies by attending such an exparte meeting? Will he dare thus to oppose the will of his constituents? If he does he may begin to number his Senatorial days.

The republican cause—the cause of Free Trade is about to put forth its strength. P. P. BARBOUR the Anti-Tariff, republican candidate, regularly nominated by the State of Alabama, will be supported by the old Jeffersonian party, in the South. The voice of Virginia will be heard at her STATE CONVENTION to be held at Charlottsville, on the 12th day of June next, where delegates appointed by the *PEOPLE* will assemble to nominate a ticket pledged to support *ANDREW JACKSON* as President and *PHILIP P. BARBOUR*, as Vice President. *Roanoke Advocate.*

The good Cause.—The last Hillsborough Recorder contains a notice to the citizens of Orange county, of a meeting to be held at their Court House, at which all persons who are in favour of the re-election of Gen Jackson, as President but opposed to Martin Van Buren as Vice President are requested to attend. *ib.*

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

How to save the Union.—A few months back, Mr. Clay was to save the Union. He was to take such a stand between the discordant interests of the country, as would conciliate all parties.

Mr. Clay's plan however appears to be that one portion of the States is to pay nearly the whole expenses of Government. It begins to be understood that this is not the way to "*save the union.*"

Next came Mr. Adams. And he has brought into the House of Representatives a bill, which for its bare-faced oppression and evident tendency to destroy the industry of the South can scarcely be matched in the misregulations of any despotic Government. It is at any rate excusable to think that this is not the way "to *save the Union.*"

Mr. Carey, perceiving that *something* must be done, came forward with his plan. The taxation on nonprotected articles was to be reduced or abolished, and the taxation on *protected* articles to be reduced 10 per cent yearly, till it came to 25 per cent. This he called "compromise." However it appears by the last Philadelphia papers that he retracts even this. He is of opinion that "several valuable interests would be sacrificed by such a measure!" No doubt this sort of reasoning will not "save the Union."

Occasionally we hear of correction, sometimes in one State, sometimes in another; modified according to the feelings or interests, imagination or arrogance of the proposer. Sometimes it is "high and sacred duties" which are to appear in the shape of bayonets and Rifles silencing the demands of a free people for their pilfered rights, by "utter extermination," as one of the organs of "a moral and religious people" lately expressed itself. Then some person rather better informed as to the facility of carrying into effect such gentle measures, speaks of a blockade of our ports by the Navy which swallows up so large a portion of our earnings. Another mode which has found favor with some of our brethren, is by way of proclamation &c. to raise domestic disturbances which they think must make us an easy prey; and even the dread of which will incline us to submit to any burden they may be pleased to impose.

But these "fraternal" measures will scarcely *save the Union.* If any one of them should be *tried*, it will shortly be evident "to the meanest capacity" that there is no *union* left to save.

If however the majority are honest in their professions of attachment to the *union*, and are in earnest when they speak of *saving* it, the means is in *their own hands.* It consists in a single word. That word is JUSTICE.

Justice calls for a reduction of the *expenses* to the *wants* of the Federal Government.

Justice imperiously requires that no more money shall be exacted from the citizens, than is needed to meet those necessary expenses; and that all local interests shall be provided for by those concerned in them—not by unconstitutional appropriations of the public money.

Justice demands that all partial and sectional taxation in any shape or under any pretence, be instantly and finally abandoned.

Let Justice be done, and there will be no difficulty to *save the Union.*

On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Court-House, for the purpose of ascertaining more fully the public sentiment respecting the contemplated Central Rail-Road, previous to the opening of the subscription books. Mr. Gaston spoke warmly in favour of the undertaking, enumerated the advantages that would arise from it, and urged the importance of immediate action. Of the necessity of the work, there is, there can be but one opinion: the falling fortunes of our once wealthy population, our empty ware-houses, grass-grown wharves, and emigrating fellow-citizens, speak a language not to be misunderstood; but respecting the ability of the State to prosecute this important improvement effectually, difficulties more formidable present themselves. These however, are not insurmountable, and would disappear before the united energy of those who are interested in the prosperity of our Commonwealth. Let us have a sameness of intention, a magnanimity of action, and be earnest, and we shall thrive like other States. We lament the unfortunate combination of circumstances to which we owe the depressed state of N. Carolina: among these, our apathy and procrastination stand quite as conspicuous, and are as difficult to overcome, as the obstacles which nature has placed between us and prosperity; but, we cannot believe, as some do, that we are too poor to improve our condition. This apology for our idleness has been so long in the mouths of the drones amongst us, that it has passed into a proverb, and has become much more terrible to the ear than it is in reality. If we are not abounding in wealth like some other states, it is because the curse of sloth is upon us; it is because we would rather talk than act. Men who pretend to be suffering under the pressure of the times can spend half their days in absolute idleness, or what is yet worse, in discussing the affairs of their neighbours, and casting a damp over the more industrious with whom they come in contact, by their incessant cry of national bankruptcy and individual calamity.—These are the banes of society. Better for an industrious community to be visited by the Cholera than by a single specimen of this class. It is time that N. Carolina should arise from her degrading attitude. Let her take example by the industry of the North, and in a very few years she will find a different state of things. She may rest assured, that the indolence of her disposition is the true secret of her poverty, and that neither legislative enactments nor improved navigation can avail until this be eradicated.

Newbern Spectator.

We understand the following nominations were confirmed by the Senate, on Tuesday last, viz:

David Irwin, of Virginia, George Morrell, of New-York, and Ross Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, to be Judges in the Territory of Michigan, in the places respectively of Judges, *James D. Doly, William Woodbridge and Jas. Chipman*, who are superceded. Solomon Sibley the other Judge of the Territory, was at the same time reappointed.

Horrid Murder.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Sidney Merritt, who lives about a mile from this place came into town conducting a negro woman by the name of *Amy*, the property of Stephen Dodson, Esq. (for whom he is the overseer) charging her with having murdered in a most shocking manner an infant son and only child of his, aged about two years. The child having been missing from its mother about fifteen minutes, she and an old Woman by the name of Hall who was staying with her went to look for it, after calling it and searching in different places, Mrs. Hall was proceeding in the direction of the branch near the house when she was called to by the negro woman Amy, who had previously refused to give any information concerning the child, and asked where she was going, adding "that the child" calling its name, was not that way; Mrs. Hall then asked her where it was. Amy replied it was in that house, pointing to a chicken house near her Mrs. Merritt, (the mother of the child) who was then standing close by the chicken house, opened the door and looked in and to her horror observed her child lying dead in the floor, with its head cut open, and an axe lying near it. She then inquired of Amy who killed her child, but she made her no answer and immediately turned off from her and went to her house. The cries of Mrs. Merritt by this time brought her husband to the house, who took Amy into custody and brought her to town. On the way she confessed the commission of the murder and on being interrogated as to the cause stated "that the devil persuaded her to kill it." She has been lodged in jail and will doubtless have her trial during our Superior Court now sitting. A Coroner's Inquest was summoned by Thomas Gunn, Esq. our Coroner, who examined the body of the child, and returned a verdict of wilful murder by the said negro slave Amy. We forbear further particulars at this time, as we shall doubtless publish a full account of the trial in our next week's paper.

Milton Spectator.

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, a Cumberland Pryesbyterian, will preach at the Court-House, in this place, on the evening of the 22d inst. Notice will be given by the ringing of the Bell.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday the 10th instant, *WILLIAM FRANKLIN*, son of Mr. Lemuel Bingham, aged about 4 years.

In Surry County, on the 30th ultimo, *Col. DAVIS DURRETT.*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MAY, 12, 1832.

Cotton in seed		2. 00
Do. clean		8,50 to 9.00
Corn		30
Oats		20
Sugar		9 to 11
Coffee		18 to 20
Salt		$1. 12
Iron		4 to5
Molasses		50
Beeswax		18
Tallow		8
Flour		$3.00 3,25
Brandy		40
Whiskey		30
Nails		9 to 10
Loaf Sugar		18 to 20
Lead		8 to 10
South Carolina money discount		1 to 1½
Georgia	do	2 to 3

CHERAW April 28, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.	50
Apple		35 40
Bagging	yd.	16 17
Bacon	lb.	7 8
Cotton		10 1-8
Corn	bush.	62½
Coffee	lb.	14 16
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4 $4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2 40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar		8 10
Whiskey	gal.	28 30
Wheat	bush.	75

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 21.

Brandy, Apple per gal.		45
Do Peach,		60
Bacon		6½ a 7½
Corn		45 to 50
Cotton, New,	100lbs	9 to 9½
Flour		$4 to 4½
Salt		75 to 00
Iron		4½ to 5
Sugar, brown		7½ to 8½
Coffee		15 to 16
Molasses		30 to 35
Flaxseed		$1 20 to 00
Wheat		75 to 80
Whiskey		32 to 00

INCORRUPTIBLE
ARTIFICIAL TEETH

The largest assortment that was ever in this place. The best set of
PEARL HANDLED & GOLD MOUNTED
INSTRUMENTS.

THOMAS S. B. CRAVEN *Surgeon Dentist*, at E. Allemong's, most respectfully acknowledges the encouraging patronage he has received in the exercise of his profession during his short stay in the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity; and, from the earnest request of several ladies and gentlemen, he proposes staying a few days longer. To merit the kind confidence of so generous a public, no punctuality or assiduity shall be wanting.

May 10th 1832. 23tf

NEW SPRING
AND SUMMER GOODS,
MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14tf

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A YOUNG Negro Girl, about 12 or 14 years of age, for the balance of the year. Enquire at this OFFICE. 3t26

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land, formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd, 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCAY.

Salisbury, May 12th. 8t30 PD.

To Curriers.

A CURRIER who can come well recommended for industry, sobriety and correct moral deportment, shall have constant employment and liberal wages, by application to the subscriber, four miles east of this place. A man with a family would be preferred.

Immediate application is desired.

WALTER M'CONNELL.

Guilford Co. N. C. May 1.—3t25

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRIPE is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 60)

TAILORING!
HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Saguess, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832.

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Ermanette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Sarsenet & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambleta,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,
A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches, Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury March, 9th 1832. 15tf

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep the Catawba Springs and has, since the last Season, made some improvements, which will insure the comfort of all who may honor him with their Company. He promises that his table and bar shall be inferior to none in the Western part of the State. His Stables shall be well furnished with all kinds of provisions for horses, and charges moderate, taking into consideration the pressure of the times. 6t27

W. S. SIMONTON.

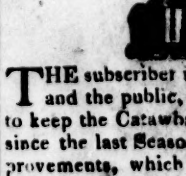
May, 1 1832.

DAVID WATSON.
Cabinet-Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his SHOP, from the place where he formerly kept it, to the house one door below the Bank, on main street, where he is at all times ready to execute all work in his line in a neat, durable & substantial style of *workmanship.*

He will keep constantly on hand *Bureaus, Secretaries, Sideboards, Dinner & Breakfast Tables, Ladies working tables, Washstands, &c. &c.* which he will sell low for CASH, or country produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers. *April, 28th.* 21tf

ERONAUT.



THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 16tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS..... The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six actual subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving this above a few insertions.

New Firm
IN LEXINGTON,
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphreys, also their splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphreys & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN B. HENLY.
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock & Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention. 8t27

Concord N. C., March, 1832

NEW FASHIONS!
Benjamin Fraley,

HAS just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia latest Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 3t6

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1832. 41

JOB PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY

From the Ladies' Monthly Magazine

THE CRUSADER.

A pilgrim stood at the castle gate,
And wistfully gazed, for the hour was late;
He winded the horn, and the porter came,
And led the palmer to his dame;
The lady was kind and the wine was bright,
And the pilgrim tarried all the night.

The lady was youthful, her eye was blue,
Her blushing cheek had the rose's hue,
But the palmer was silent, old, and gray,
And listen'd & looked, but had nou't to say,
But he quaffed the wine till his 'I grew prit',
And merry his heart, tho' his looks 'ere white.

The morning came, and the palmer stood,
With staff and cloak, and ample hood,
To thank and to bless his hostess gay,
Before he strode forth on his weary way,
"My heart," said he, "is fresh and light,
Fair lady, your cheer like your eye, is bright."

The lady blushed, and a beauteous smile
Passed over her glowing cheek the while,
"Sir pilgrim, yet tarry another day,
The clouds roll dark o'er the lonesome way,
Your limbs are weary, your locks are white,
Then tarry a day, and another night."

"Fair lady, if I were a knight, and young,
'Twere vain to gainsay that melodious tongue;
But I may not linger, where beauty & wine
But mock these hoary limbs of mine;
Your board is free, and your goblet bright,
But I dare not tarry another night.

"For I have been wandering long and far,
Where the holy knights battle in sacred war;
My body is wasted with care and toil,
And longs to rest in its native soil;
Then, lady, farewell—your path is bright,
But mine is strowed in sorrow and night."

"Oh, palmer, stay! if indeed you come,
With tidings late from the holy tomb:
For the lord of this castle, and my poor hand,
Has followed the cross to the Holy Land,
And welcome thrice I shall be the wight,
Who tidings shall bring of my absent knight!"

"And love you the knight!" the palmer said,
As listening he bent his covered head.
"Ah, pilgrim, ask if the sun is true,
Or the flower refreshed by the morning dew!
When love in this bosom shall cease to burn,
The cypress shall droop o'er my funeral urn!"

The pilgrim threw by his cloak and hood,
And the lord of the castle proudly stood,
In the dearest spot of the whole wide earth,
In his native hall, by his festive hearth!
"Dear lady! your love like your Fs is bright,
I will tarry a day, and another night!"

VARIETY.

About six months since a gallant Rooster—the lord of a poultry yard, sixteen miles from town—fell by accident into a well, the depth of which is seventy five feet. There being no water he remained in safety in his solitude until a few days since when he perched upon the basket let down to supply him with water and food and was drawn up and restored to liberty and light. It was observed that during his imprisonment he entertained no clear idea of the coming of day and generally uttered his salutation to the morning about mid-day when the beams of the vertical sun sheds twilight into his dungeon. He kept up his spirits—ate heartily and as soon as he regained his ancient dominion flapped his wings, crowed merrily and prepared for battle.

Georgia Constitutionalist

Anecdote of Dr Aldrich.—The Doctor's excessive love of smoking was well known to his associates; but a young student of his college, finding some difficulty to bring a fellow collegian to the belief of it, laid him a wager that the Dean Aldrich was smoking at that time—(about ten o'clock in the morning.) Away went the latter to the deanery; when being admitted to the Dean in his study he related the occasion of his visit. The Dean, instead of being disconcerted, replied in perfect good humor—"You see your friend has lost his wager, for I am not smoking, but only filling my pipe."

The Princess Victoria may soon cease to be so daily an object of interest to the English as at present. The John Bull says, "we may venture to state, that there is every probability to believe, that the country will yet be blessed with an heir apparent to the throne."

Said Mr. S. to B. the other morning, "I bought a shad and hung it up in a stall in the market house, thinking to send for it after breakfast; but somebody came in the mean time and took it off.—"That" said Mr. B. "was a very *off-fish-ous* interference in your affairs, my friend."

Mr. D. Williams has issued proposals for publishing in this city, or New York, a quarterly journal, to be entitled "The Tailors' Magazine." The work is intended to supply the trade with reports of the fashions, with diagrams, whole length figures, and other pictorial illustrations. It will also furnish a variety of information on other topics, interesting to those for whom it is proposed to get it up. The price will be $5 per annum.

Saturday Courier.

An accomplished man will shine more than a man of mere knowledge as brass polished has more lustre than unpolished gold although the latter is intrinsically so much the more valuable.

It has been remarked in Bohemia, that the animal kingdom has suffered great mortality since the prevalence of the cholera in that quarter. Vast numbers of fish and hares, in particular, have been found dead, and these species have consequently been banished from all Bohemian tables.

NEY, "the bravest of the brave," fought 8 hundred battles for France, but never one against her. He was condemned for a single error in the Chamber of Peers, by a vote of one hundred and sixty to seventeen, to die the death of a traitor. His Widow receives a pension of 20,000f. What a lesson!

MICHAEL ANGELO, full of the great and sublime ideas of his art, lived very much alone, and never suffered a day to pass without handling his chisel or pencil. When some person reproached him with living so melancholy and solitary a life, he answered, "Art is a jealous thing; it requires the whole and entire man."

Several eruptions of Vesuvius, generally slight, occurred about the middle of December last. The Naples Gazette, of the 7th of January, says:—

"In the afternoon of the 22nd of December and the following night, the shocks from the mountain became much more frequent and perceptible, and were felt in all the neighboring country, and hollow roarings were heard every moment. On the 3rd inst. the lava from the mouth of the crater had become twenty-five feet broad. It is a curious circumstance, that the first substances of which the lava consisted have, in cooling, been formed into three arches like a bridge under which the current which now issues from it runs. On the same day the lava had reached the base of the volcano, keeping the direction of the hermitage of St. Saviour, running over the old beds formed in 1767 and 1779, and 1822, and encumbering the plains called *Ginestre*. Its greatest extent is a quarter of a mile, and its depth about fifteen feet. The mountain throws up at intervals of about 2 minutes each a large quantity of red hot stones, which fall back into the crater."

Song of the Wharves.—Among the most enlivening things at a sea port, we must enumerate the song of the negroes as they pull up and have out the cargo; it never failes to make that impression on the stranger who hears it for the first time, and we apprehend it seldom or ever ceases by frequent repetition of enlivening the spirits of listeners. An old negro is paid by the day either by the consignee or the laborers themselves, to cheer the work by giving out a line at a time which is repeated in a grand chorus, while the hoisting goes on, and has a most useful effect in hastening the operations. We have often tried to get hold of the words used on these occasions for the benefit of juvenile poets, who might thus turn their talents to be of little consequence, however, what form of words is made use of. Sometimes it is

"Oh! Miss Sally—hem—hum;"

but more generally bears some allusion to old *Virginny*, and the happy daves of slavery or corn husking. The following is rather above the ordinary character of these metrical ballads:—

"Mammy Sally's daughter,
Lose him shoe in an old canoe
Dat lay half full of water,
And den she knew not what to do.
Jiggery jig—&c."

When the last cask or bale of the cargo is ready to come out, the master of the song department, descends to the hold with a straw fools cap and ribbon, and mounting on the top, is raised to the deck amid the increased music of the gang, who are now about to adjourn to the treating shop, to spend their hard earnings to the song of—

"Fader was a Corramantee,
Moder wos a Mingo,
Black Piccaniuny Buccra wantee
So dem sell a me Peter, by jingo.
Jiggery jig——"

A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say thing which no one ought to say.

Men speak more virtuously than they either act or think.

Government, in church and state, is of God; forms of government, in church and state, are of men.

The man who is not *intelligible* is not *intelligent*. You may depend upon this, as upon a rule that will never deceive you.

French Pathos.—Sterne observed long ago, (in the case of the perruquier,) that the French had a manner of saying the commonest things far superior to the English.

In looking over a French paper of this week, we were struck with a piece of pathos, which we think is unattainable out of France. A fire has taken place in Brest, which destroyed the *salle d'armes*, and did considerable damage. An account of this appeared in all the Paris papers, in the shape of a letter from Brest, which concludes in the following burst, after detailing all the destruction of the buildings:—

"Voil pour les pertes en material de batises. Ou appendra plus tard combien d'armes sont detruites. *Le cœur saigne en y pensant.*"

The heart bleeds to think of the destruction of bombs and howitzers—mourns over the demolition of innocent cannon, and refuses consolation for the fate of defunct bayoners and halberds consigned to an early grave!

Now, when we consider what is the use and object of these instruments, can we refrain from smiling over this sympathizing burst of woe? To maim, burn, and destroy, is their occupation; or, as the song in Poor Vulcan has it—

——their end is war,
And what should they deny it for?

and the heart of the writer from Brest is now bleeding, *because* the bomb shell was destroyed, without having expended in a middle of a square, and blown off legs and arms, smashed bodies to pieces, and spilt brains upon the ground—*because* the cannon "perished in its prime," without having swept its way through columns of infantry or squadrons of cavalry—*because* the musket was lost without having killed its man, and the pike without having been blooded by being thrust through the body of some opposing granadier. These, certainly, are matters to make the sensitive heart of any Christian gentleman drop tears of blood.

Original Anecdote.—A member of our legislature, from one of the interior towns, from the cares of business at home, grew thin and poor in the Calvin Edson sense of the word. On his arrival at the metropolis, the good fare of a good Boston landlord, and the relaxation from business, (every body knows it is no great affair to say yea or nay in the House of Representatives) caused him to grow fleshy and corpulent to such a degree as almost to excite the surprise of his brother legislators. Surprise turned to laughter is the most exciting of all laughter; and it was so in this case, when some incorrigible wag wrote with chalk upon upon the back of the member's overcoat. "*Fatted at the expense of the State.*"—This brief explanation of his sudden rotundity of countenance and figuare, the Hon. member in question unconsciously carried with him nearly a whole day—much to the amusement of his brethren—"at the expense of the state."

Lowell Jour.

Extracts from a Modern Dictionary.

Tragedian.—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

Critic.—A lage dog, that goes unchained, and barks at every thing he does not comprehend.

Impossibility—Breakfast on board a steamboat without sausages

Patron of American periodical literature—A person who subscribes to a journal, and stops it in a few months without paying his subscription.

"*Your humble servant.*"—A term applied by the writer of a letter to himself, which would be the greatest insult if applied by another.

Esquire—Every body, yet nobody: equal to general.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at a bar.

Young attorney—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

State's advice—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Tongue.—A little horse, which is continually running away.

Melancholy.—Ingratitude to heaven.

Nonsense.—Generally applied to any sense that differs from our own.

Originality.—Undetected imitation.

Umbrella.—An article which, by the morality of society, you may steal from friend or foe, and which for the same reason, you should not lend to either.

Bacon says, "If St. John were to write an epistle to the church of England, as he did to that of Asia, it would surely contain this clause: *I have a few things against thee.* I am not quite of his opinion. I am afraid the clause would be, 'I have not a few things against thee.'"

POLISH CHIEFS.

The following, is an extract from the new historical romance, which we mentioned last week. It is from the pen of Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. of New York, formerly a distinguished member of our Bar; a gentleman well know among the literary portion of our country, from his previous writings. His last work, we believe, was the 'Life of Webster.'

It is taken from a scene in the Carpathian Mountains, where Pulawski and his servant were in search of some jewels hidden by the former, when he and other Polish patriots had fled there for safety:—

"One evening as Carlos was kindling a fire to dress some of the scanty food brought with them, they heard a confusion of sounds—the cry of a man and the howl of a wolf—they came from the crag of the mountain just beneath them. Carlos sprang up and ran to the place from whence the sounds issued. A great wolf in the agonies of his ravenous hunger, had seized a half-naked man to devour him—they were then in the struggle for life. They had but a few moments for contention, before the master and servant arrived to the assistance of their fellowman; but before they could reach the scene of combat, the wolf lay quivering in the agonies of death the knife from the girdle of the ragged man had been plunged into the entrails of the monster, and had reached his heart. The man was covered with blood, but not much of it had flown from his own veins, but from the vitals of the wolf. His matted hair, wild look, and tattered garments bespoke the maniac. 'Die! tyrant, die!' he exclaimed; 'There, there is Poninski, dead. Base traitor! thou hast deserved thy fate; go howl with the damned, thou base destroyer of thy country! Go, and let the curse of patriots ring in thy ears forever! Did I not keep thee from the halls of legislation while I could stand; and when the tripple cord that strangled my country was twisted and used, what infernal peals of laughter rang through all thy miscreant hosts!—and now thou hast come here to hunt me among rocks.' The maniac turned his face to see who came near him, and Pulawski beheld the countenance of the great patriot, *Reyten*, who had lost his mind at the fall of his country. The maniac continued, 'and who are you that come to assist the assassins of Poland? I am seeking Pulawski's bones, to make of them a charm to call murdered Liberty back to life, and to give her gastly cheek some blood-color once more. Liberty is in her winding-sheet!—is there no spell to raise her? I will pluck her from the lowest depths of yon horrid chasm!' and before they had time to secure him, Reyton had dashed himself from the precipice into the immense abyss, down which reason shuddered to look."

Inquirer.

A Lively Thought.—To what strange and unexpected circumstances is the success in life of some men owing! On the side of Mount St. Angelo, in the kingdom of Naples, is a little castle, perched on a rock like an eagle's nest. This rest is the residence of a nabob. He was a common sailor of Castellamare, who was thrown, in consequence of his adventurous disposition, on the shores of Hindostan, where, assisted by the recollections of his youth, he hit upon the means of making a large fortune. It is the usage of the wood-cutters on Mount St. Angelo, to attach their faggots to a long cable, and thus make them slide down from the top of the mountain to the water-side. Our adventurer, at a critical moment, recommended a similar mode of transporting his cannon to a rajah in whose service he had engaged. The experiment was completely successful; a brilliant victory was the result; and a crore of rupees rewarded the ingenuity of the Italian.

It is observable that Pharaoh, tyrant and persecutor as he was, never compelled the Hebrews to forsake the religion of their fathers, and to adopt that of the Egyptians. Such improvements in persecution were reserved for Christians.

Old Bailey Wit.—A man tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop-door in Holborn, with which he ran away.—*Judge to witness, who had pursued and seized the prisoner.*—"What did he say when you caught him?" *Witness*—"My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke." *Judge*—"And pray how far did he carry the joke?" *Witness*—"About forty yards, pleas your Lordship."

A publican appeared to give the prisoner a character; and on examination, it appeared that he had no further knowledge of him than that he had frequented his house for the last six weeks. *Witness*—"I always considered the prisoner at the bar, my lord, as a fair and honest man." *Judge*—"That is, you mean to say that he drank his beer fairly, and paid for it honestly." *Witness*—"Exactly so, my lord."

NEW, FASHIONABLE & Fanciful Style of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

J. MURPHY

GRATEFUL for the patronage formerly bestowed upon him, by a discerning Public, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public at large, that he is now opening at his Store in Salisbury,

A NEW, FASHIONABLE, and Fanciful Style of Spring & Summer Goods FOR 1832,

BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

Selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, in

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK,

And with particular reference to the variety of taste exhibited in those Cities.

THE splendid variety of his assortment, the uncommon lowness of his prices, united to every other necessary accommodation, hold out to purchasers a more than ordinary opportunity for purchasing on the most reasonable and suitable terms.

HE hopes by perfect adherence to business, to render to all, who may favor him with their patronage, such accommodations as shall merit its continuance. 4t23

Salisbury, April 14, 1832.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the public, that the partnership, heretofore, existing by the name of Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, the agreement of said partnership having expired long since. Notice is also given that J. H. Smith will not hold himself responsible for any debts, hereafter, contracted in the name of said partnership, and that he will continue to work at his trade in the house formerly occupied by the firm of Smith & Co.

JOHN H. SMITH.

April 26th 1832 3t23

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

THE MEMBERS of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina and adjacent States, will commence their sessions on the 17th day of May next, at St. Paul's Church, Lincoln County, N. C. The Rev. Clergy of that body and their Respective Deputies, or any person having business to transact coming within the jurisdiction of the synod, will be so good as to attend.

HENRY GRAEBER, *Sec'y.*

April 4th 1832. 5t23

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route N. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50, U. S. bill No. 768, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned Bter has been taken out of the Mail leag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W. KERR, *P. M.*

Statesville, March 7th 1832. 14tf

Notice.

RANAWAY from the house of Mr. John Walker, Esq. a negro man named *JIM*, belongingto William C. Kirkland living in South Carolina, Barnwell District. *JIM* is 21 years old, about 6 feet 2 inches high, a little yellow cast. Any person apprehending the said negro and lodging him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars. Any information concerning him, may be directed to Beauford's bridge, Barnwell District, S. C.

WILLIAM C. KIRKLAND.

April 16, 1832. 6t24

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831. 32tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

EBENEZER DICKSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a full assortment of Gentleman's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, which were purchased by himself in [illegible] Newark, New Jersey, are warranted to be of the best quality, which he sells, should any [illegible] require repairing gratis; but no other work will be repaired without pay.

His Store is four doors south of the Court House, in the main Street, adjoining the Apothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand a assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of his own, as well as Northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of Shoes each, he will have them delivered at their houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ TEN JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will find immediate employment by applying to

21tf EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers 92tf

J. B. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, *Clk.*

PRICE ADV. $6.50. 13t33

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bound Boy, named

JOHN J. KAELOR,

about twelve years old, son of Thos. Kaelor, of York District, who went off in company with him, and since returned. Said boy made his way across the Catawba, and is supposed to have gone to Cabarrus county, N. C.—He will hardly undertake to change his name; but if he should, he may be easily known by his dress, and a burnt place on the top of his head—there being no hair on the spot, or very thin. He wore off a leather cap cotton cloth roundabout, and is a pretty smart, active lad.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me; and $25 for the conviction of any one who may have harbored or employed him; and I now distinctly forwarn all persons against doing either under the penalty of the law.

3t23 C. M. HART.

Yorkville April 14th, 1832.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.